

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST⁵

Decisions

At its 1466th meeting, on 27 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 26 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9113).”⁶

“The situation in the Middle East:

“Letter dated 27 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9114).”⁶

At its 1467th meeting, on 27 March 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 265 (1969)

of 1 April 1969

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1466/Rev.1,

Having heard the statements made before the Council,

Recalling its resolution 236 (1967) of 12 June 1967,

Observing that numerous premeditated violations of the cease-fire have occurred,

Viewing with deep concern that the recent air attacks on Jordanian villages and other populated areas were of a pre-planned nature, in violation of resolutions 248 (1968) of 24 March 1968 and 256 (1968) of 16 August 1968,

Gravely concerned about the deteriorating situation which endangers peace and security in the area,

1. *Reaffirms* resolutions 248 (1968) and 256 (1968);

2. *Deplores* the loss of civilian life and damage to property;

3. *Condemns* the recent premeditated air attacks launched by Israel on Jordanian villages and populated areas in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions, and warns once again that if such attacks were to be repeated the

⁵ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted in 1967 and 1968.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969.*

Security Council would have to meet to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such attacks.

Adopted at the 1473rd meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

At its 1482nd meeting, on 30 June 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Jordan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 26 June 1969 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/9284).”⁷

At its 1483rd meeting, on 1 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iraq, Indonesia and Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1484th meeting, on 2 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1485th meeting, on 3 July 1969, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 267 (1969)

of 3 July 1969

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967,

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969.